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to pieces. A chapter on Constantinople as the successor to Rome closes the book.

Professor Cunningham has unquestionably woven the scattered threads of history at our command into a bit of true economic tapestry but the weaving is apparent and the warp may be clearly distinguished from the woof. The result may serve to hide a bare spot on the economic wall but the life-likeness of a photographic reproduction or of a true painting of ancient conditions it does not possess. This, no doubt, is the fault of the material. The criticism of the workmanship must be that inferences of an *ex post facto* sort founded upon meagre evidence and having no vital connection with the work itself are often thrust upon the reader's attention. There is also on many pages a marked carelessness in the use of words. The maps which are included leave much to be desired.

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Grandeur et décadence de la guerre. Par G. DE MOLINARI. Paris: Guillaumin et Cie, 1898.

War produced security in the civilized world. The accomplishment of that work constituted the utility and grandeur of war. This task achieved, war has ceased to respond to any need; after having been useful, it has become injurious. A period of decadence has succeeded the period of grandeur. The object of the book in review is to support the foregoing propositions and to discover the influences which assure the ultimate disappearance of war. It is to be regretted that there is not in English a work of this scope, which goes to the fundamental causes of war and armaments in a manner so fascinating and instructive.

Competition for means of subsistence has been the cause of war. Originally physical prowess determined survival. With the growth of intelligence, victory passed from physical to mental superiority. Intelligence increased not only the destructive capacity of man but also his productive capacity. Defence—preparation—was the necessary condition to security, which is in turn indispensable to production. Henceforth, the successful industrial nation is the most secure, and the non-industrial nations are unable to offer effective competition because they have no security. War achieved its work in giving industrialism security against non-industrialism and in effecting competition in production. As the superiority of industrial nations became manifest, the idea of universal peace took deep root in the minds of men. The period of recrudescence, which followed the French revolution, was,

however, but earnest of decadence, and in this century war has ceased to be useful.

More thorough and more extensive is the discussion of the decadence of war. In eleven chapters, supported by fifteen appendices, those economic conditions are treated which necessitated vast armaments and which will in time make possible their abolition. The principal subjects treated in this connection are the ancient régime of civilized states, and its economic character, the changes effected in the constitution of states since the eighteenth century, the interests which determine the international policy of the principal modern governments, the wars of civilized states in this century, armed peace, chances of peace and the risks of war, as protectionism and socialism, other forms of the state of war, position of the problem of peace, as its solution and consequences of the suppression of the risk of war. In the appendix, which occupies about one-third of the book, is given much valuable material of special service to students. Numerous references to international law are accompanied by statistics of armaments, peace societies, pension systems and a short account of the French indemnity, including its financiering by the French and the Germans.

W. H. ALLEN.

Philadelphia.

Edward Gibbon Wakefield: The Colonization of South Australia and New Zealand. By R. GARNETT. Builders of Greater Britain Series. Pp. xxviii and 386. Price, \$1.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1898.

The Founding of South Australia: From the Journals of Mr. Robert Gouger. Edited by EDWIN HODDER. Pp. 239. Price, 6s. London: Sampson Low, Marston Co., 1898.

It is unusual that two books presenting markedly different, though mutually helpful, views of the same subject, should require notice at the same time. Edward Gibbon Wakefield is the chief character of the first, and Robert Gouger of the second. These were co-laborers, and the larger unity that makes the books one was their activity in furthering British colonization in the second quarter of the present century. The books under review were clearly written independently, and they differ widely in the use of material and in style, but they are two volumes on the same subject,—volumes without repetition, and which now seem necessary each to the other. Wakefield was the colonial theorizer, but Gouger as secretary of the South Australian Association got his theories into such practical shape, that